Bernalillo Community Museum

Community Voices Project

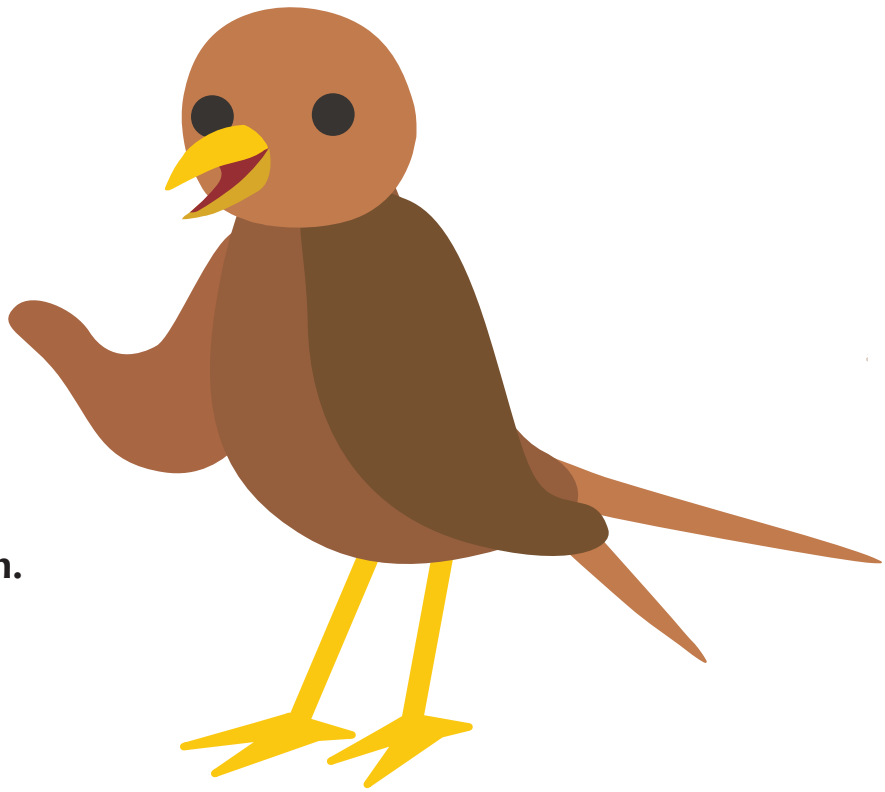
Family Activity Booklet



These worksheets are for families to fill out while watching videos on the Bernalillo Community Museum YouTube channel. Families are invited to watch the videos, answer the questions on these sheets, and submit videos, stories, drawings, and music to the Bernalillo Community Museum at museum@townofbernalillo.org. Call 505.771.5885 for more information.

The videos and activity sheets talk about stories, food, and dances in Bernalillo and ask families to think about the stories, favorite foods, and community celebrations they remember and participate in. We would like to hear from you! You can take a picture of your art work, interview your family members, record your pet's history, or sing us a song. We'll share some of your contributions on our Facebook account for everyone to enjoy and if you'd like, we can even enter your contribution into the museum's digital archive.

We are starting a conversation with our videos. What videos do you think we should make next? What stories do you know that your neighbors should hear? Connect on Facebook @bernalillocommunitymuseum.



1: Storytelling



Getting started

1. Think about the stories that you heard as a child.

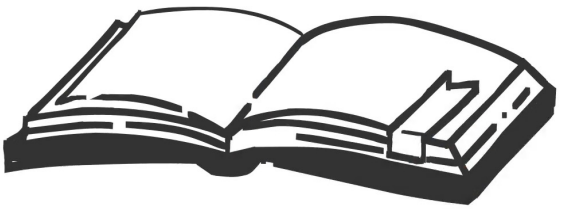
   Piensa sobre los cuentos e historias que te contaban cuando eras niño/a.

   a. Who told the stories or who read them?

      ¿Quíenes te los contaban o te los leían?

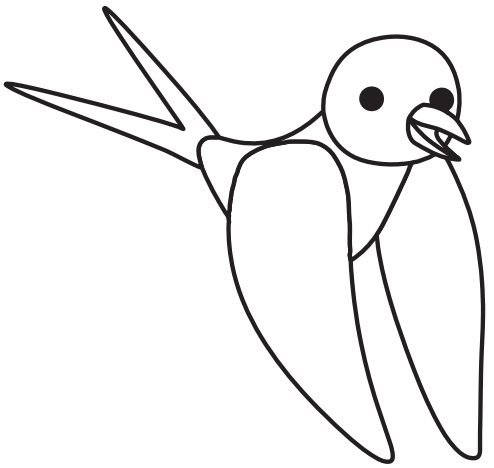
   b. What were they about?

      ¿De qué se trataban?



   c. Talk with a friend of family member about a story you remember.

      Habla con un amigo/a o miembro de la familia sobre un cuento o historia que recuerdas.



Introduction

Before radio, television, and social media, we would frequently tell *estorias o cuentos* (stories). Nuevomexicanos would tell stories while working, eating dinner, making food, sitting around a fire, and during family visits as a way of teaching. Many of these stories were passed down by word of mouth from one generation to the next. When we tell stories by word of mouth, they form part of the oral tradition.



Another way of telling stories is by writing them down in books. This is the written tradition. If your parents or family read stories to you as a child, that was part of the written tradition.

Think about it

Did the stories you mentioned above form part of the oral tradition, the written tradition, or both? Explain.

¿Los cuentos e historias que mencionaste arriba forman parte de la tradición oral o escrita o de las dos?



Practice

Many stories from both the oral and written traditions have been preserved in recordings and books. Here are two examples from "Bernalillo: Yesterday's Sunshine/Today's Shadows" written by Nasario Garcia (used with permission of Rio Grande Books, www.nmsantos.com). Listen to the stories on the video and answer the following questions.

Eustaquio Salas tells us how "The Beans Flew All Over the Place"

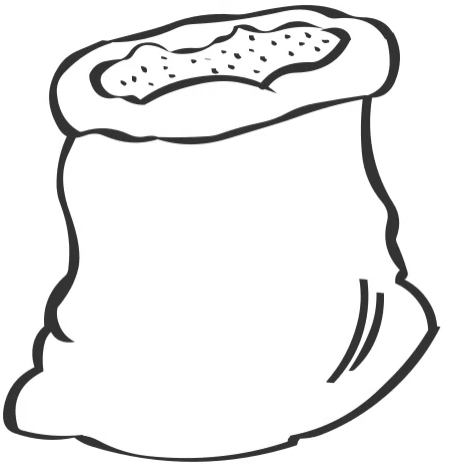
a. Talk about a time that you made some food.

   Habla sobre una vez que preparaste comida.



b. Have your parents ever asked you do a chore that you didn´t know how to do?

   ¿Alguna vez te han pedido tus padres que hagas una tarea doméstica que no sabías hacer?



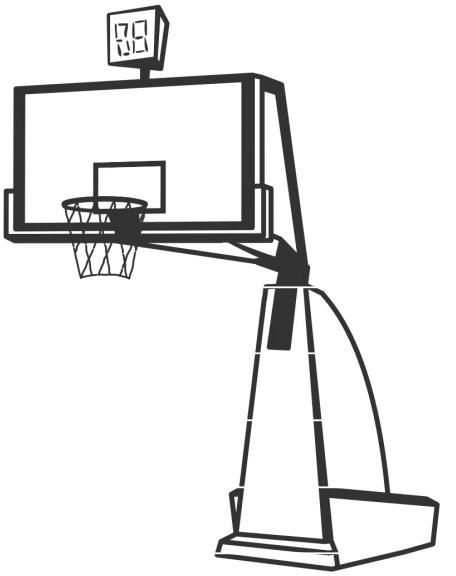
c. How did you respond?

   ¿Cómo respondiste?

d. What do you think Mr. Salas learned from this experience with the beans?

   ¿Qué crees que el señor Salas aprendió de su experiencia con los frijoles?

Cirilia Salas tells us about "Games" in the past.

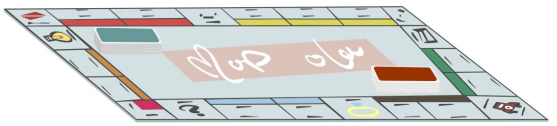


a. Talk about games you play with your friends or siblings.

Habla sobre los juegos que haces con tus amigos y hermanos.

b. Ask an adult what games they used to play.

Pregúntale a un adulto sobre los juegos que jugaban más antes.



c. Which games would you like to play from those that Ms. Salas mentions?

De los juegos que menciona la señora Salas, ¿cuál te gustaría jugar? ¿Por qué?



Con familia / With family

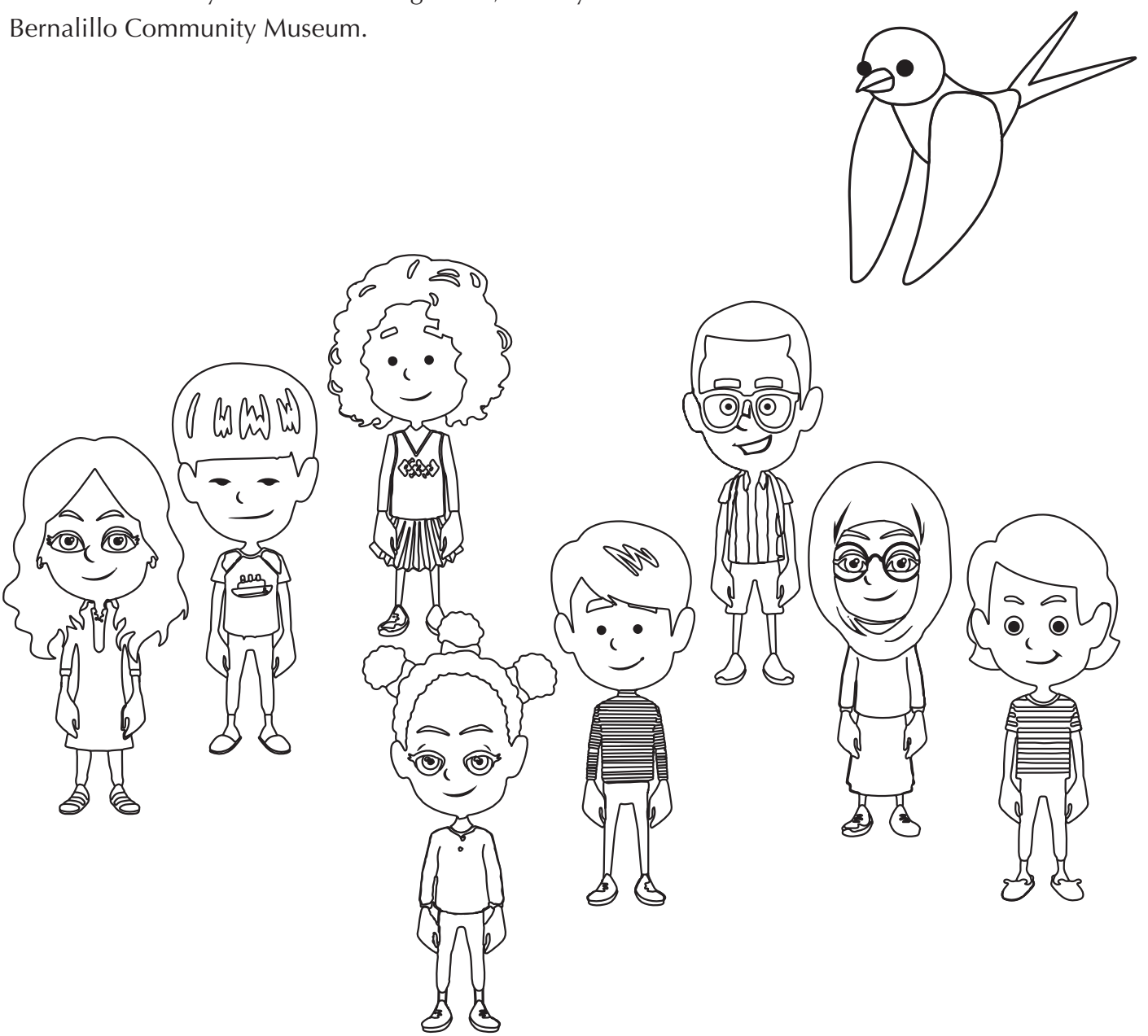
After hearing these stories, ask a relative or older adult to tell you a story from *más antes* (long ago). You can record it as a video or sound recording on most phones (with their permission), write it down, or draw it!

Remember, when you listen to the story, you are using the _____ tradition.

When you write it down, you are using the _____ tradition! *Bien hecho!* Keep asking your elders for stories!

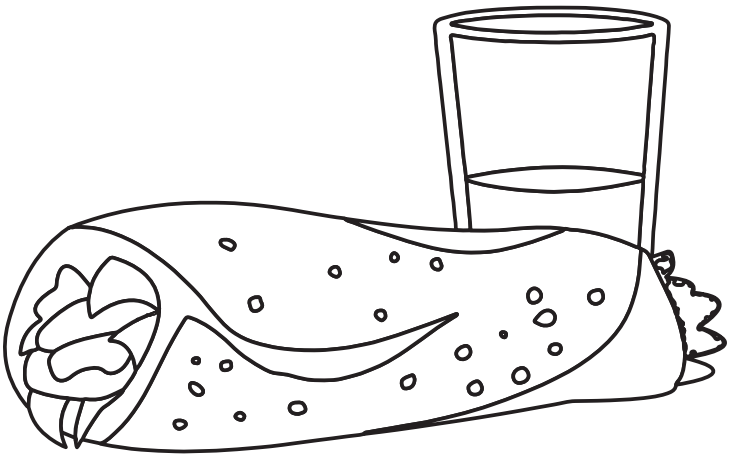
Note: If you record a video or sound recording, make sure to have the person state their name, date of birth, and where they are from, if they want to.

Reminder: When you finish this assignment, share your work with the Bernalillo Community Museum.



2: Food

Getting started



1. What´s your favorite food?

   ¿Cuál es tu comida favorita?

2. What ingredients does it have?

   ¿Qué ingredientes tiene?

3. How does your family make that food?

   ¿Cómo prepara tu familia esa comida?



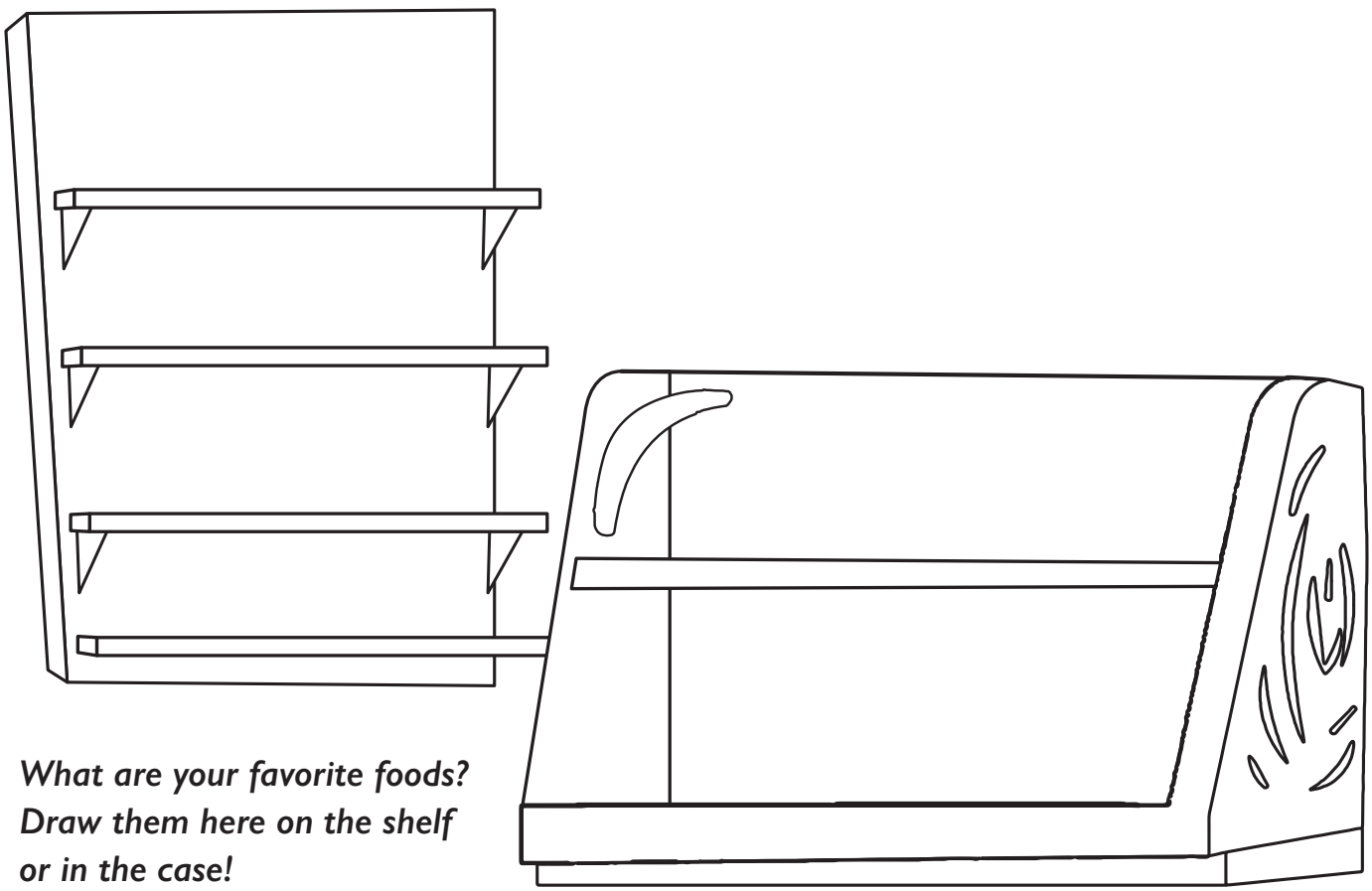
Introduction

Many traditional foods we eat today come from centuries of contact between traditions and foods from Indigenous and European peoples. Indigenous foods come from Native American tribes that lived in North, Central, and South America. That means that before the Europeans came, these foods were commonly used. Cultural contact happens whenever two or more cultures are together for long periods of time.

Think about it

Look at your answers for your favorite food. Which ingredients come from Indigenous traditions, which come from European traditions?

Mira tu respuesta sobre tu comida favorita. ¿Qué ingredientes provienen de las Américas? ¿y de Europa u otra parte del mundo?



What are your favorite foods? Draw them here on the shelf or in the case!

Practice

Now that you´ve watched the video, match the Spanish names to the correct picture.

Ahora que has visto el video, relaciona las palabras en español con el dibujo correcto.

Gallina

Vaca

Queso

Manzana

Sandia

Pavo

Tomate

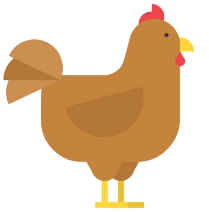
Chocolate

Calabaza

Fresa

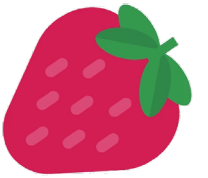


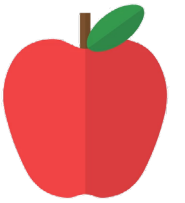


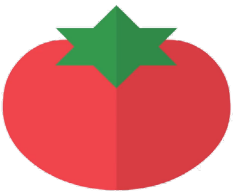


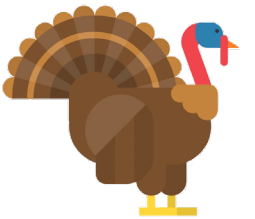










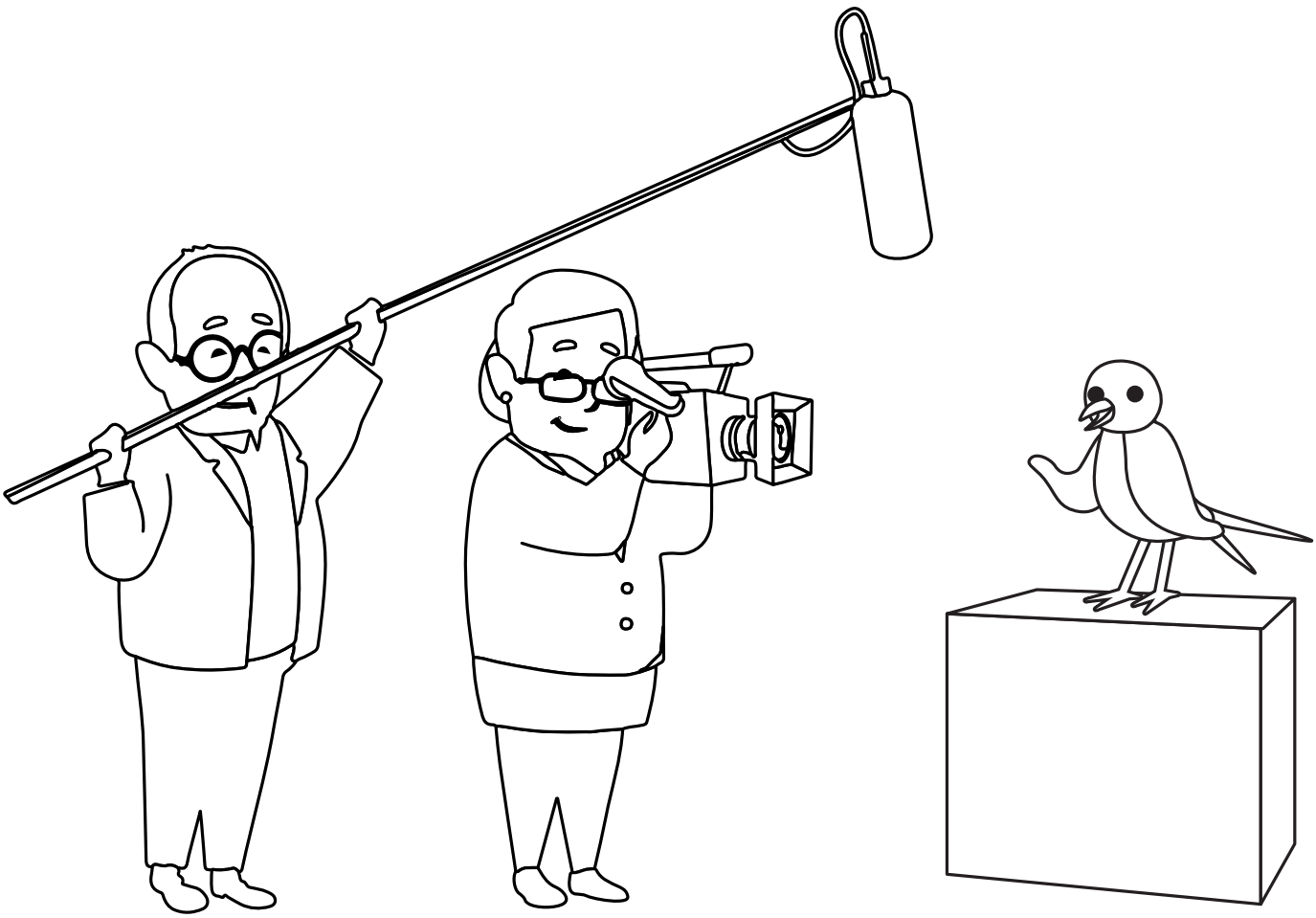




Con familia / With family

Interview the family member/s who prepare your favorite food that you mentioned earlier. How did they learn to prepare that food? Was it a written recipe or was it passed down orally?

Entrevista a un miembro de tu familia que sabe preparar tu comida favorita que mencionaste antes. ¿Cómo aprendieron a preparar esa comida? ¿Usaron una receta escrita o la trasmitieron oralmente?



Note: If you record a video or sound recording, make sure to have the person state their name, date of birth, and where they are from, if they want to.

Reminder: When you finish this assignment, share your work with the Bernalillo Community Museum

3: Traditions

Getting started

1. What are some popular dances nowadays?

   ¿Cuáles son algunos bailes populares hoy en día?

2. Ask an adult what types of dances they used to do.

   Pregúntale a un adulto sobre qué tipos de bailes bailaban ellos más antes.



Introduction

Remember from Video 2 that cultural contact was described as something that happens when groups of people live together and interact. Here in Bernalillo, Nuevomexicanos and people from neighboring Pueblo, Diné (Navajo), Apache, and Comanche communities all interacted over hundreds of years. Interactions between these groups in New Mexico may not have always been easy and happy, but dance traditions often helped unify these peoples. Two important traditions in Bernalillo are Los Matachines and Los Comanchitos; two dances that reflect blending cultures coming together in celebration.

Los Matachines

Los Matachines is a dance that is performed in Mexico and the United States. It is also performed by Mexicanos, Nuevomexicanos and Pueblo communities. Each community performs the dance a little differently from the others, but many use a violin and guitar to provide music to which the dancers perform. Pueblo communities sometimes use a drum and traditional singing. In Bernalillo, we use many violins and guitars. We have many dancers. During some fiestas in August when we dance, we sometimes have over 100 dancers! Matachines perform during different fiestas and feast days throughout the year, but in Bernalillo, we dance on August 9, 10, and 11 for the San Lorenzo Fiestas.

Think about it

Watch the video that was created by the Albuquerque Museum in 2014.

A. What year did the Bernalillo Matachines dance start?

¿En qué año empezó el baile de los Matachines de Bernalillo?

B. What characters are involved in the Matachines dance? Name three of them.

¿Qué personajes están involucrados en el baile de los Matachines de Bernalillo? Nombra tres de ellos.

C. What type of attire (costumes) are those three characters you listed in part B wearing?

¿Qué tipo de ropa se ponen los tres personajes que mencionaste en la pregunta B?

Practice

Look at the illustrations of each of the 10 characters involved in the dance, and the descriptions on the next page. In the space next to the illustration, write the number of the name and description you think fits with that character. You can watch the video again, or ask someone who is, or has been, involved in the Matachines.



_____



_____



_____



_____



_____



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_____



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_____



_____

1. The ***Monarca***, or Monarch, is the leader of the dance. He dresses in white pants and a white shirt. He wears a *corona* (crown) made of flowers on his head. His face is covered with a black *mascada* (mask), and *fleco* (fringe) covers his eyes. He carries a *palma* (palm) in his left hand, and a *guaje* (rattle) in his right hand. There are two *Monarcas* in our dance.

2. The ***Abuelo***, or grandfather, is another leader of the dance. He carries a whip and disciplines the *Toro* (bull). He guides and protects *La Malinche*. He also teachers all of the dancers the correct way to dance. There are two *Abuelos* in our dance.

3. The ***Toro***, or bull, wears a red shirt and black pants. He carries two canes so that he can have four legs. He wears a headdress with two horns. He tries to tempt and distract the dancers. He also scares little kids, so be careful! There are two *Toros* in our dance.

4. The ***Danzantes***, or dancers, wear white shirts and black pants. They wear a *cupil* on their heads with their patron saints on the front. They have ribbons down their backs of all different colors. The *danzantes* also carry a *palma* and *guaje*. There are many, many *danzantes* in our dance.

5. The ***Mayordomos***, or caretakers, are usually seen with the *santos* (saints). They carry them while we are in procession. They care for the *santos* in their home all year.

6. The ***Malinche*** is the *Monarca's* daughter. She represents purity. She wears a white dress. There are usually six *Malinches* in our dance, but sometimes, there are four, or up to eight.

7. The ***Arcos***, or arches, are little girls who carry the arches that the *Malinches* stand under during the processions through the streets of Bernalillo. They also wear white dresses. There six *Arcos*.

8. The ***Tambores***, or drummers, are little boys who beat the drums and walk in front of the processions. They wear black pants and white shirts.

9. The ***Músicos***, or musicians, play the violins and guitars throughout the fiestas for the dancers.

10. The ***Rezador***, or prayer leader, prays during the fiestas. They recite prayers and also sing old songs called *alabados*.

1. Who is your favorite character? Why?

   ¿Cuál es tu personaje preferido y por qué?

2. Do you know someone who has participated in Los Matachines? Ask your family members about who they know and write a list, including what roles they had.

   ¿Conoces a alguien que ha participado en los Matachines? Pregúntales a los miembros de tu familia para ver si ellos conocen a alguien también. Luego, escribe una lista de los papeles que jugaron.

3. Would you dance in the Matachines? Why or why not?

   ¿Participarías tú en el baile de los Matachines? ¿Por qué sí o por qué no?

Los Comanchitos

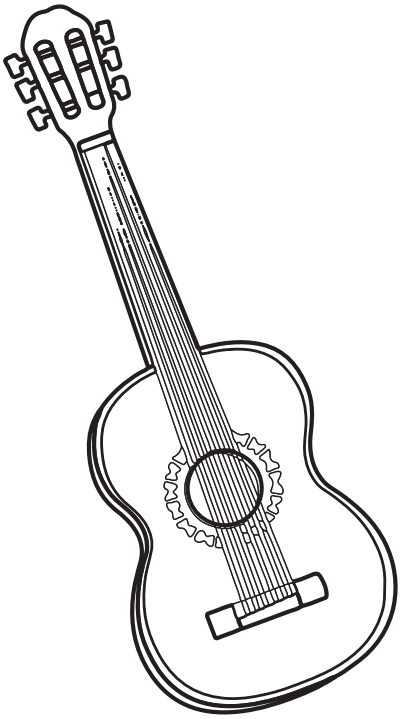
Los Comanchitos is a Christmas folk play that exists in many different versions across New Mexico. In the Bernalillo tradition, Nuevomexicanos dress up as Comanche children and dance on Christmas Eve. The dance, performed for the Holy Child, occurs after mass on Christmas and it involves Las Posadas participants. The central theme of this version is the dance offering for the Christ Child. You can read more about this dance in Enrique Lamadrid´s book *Hermanitos Comanchitos*.



Practice

Watch at the video of the dance from Placitas in 2017.

Mira el video sobre el baile que tomó lugar en Placitas en 2017.



Think about it

1. What instruments do you hear in this version?

   ¿Qué instrumentos escuchas en esta versión?

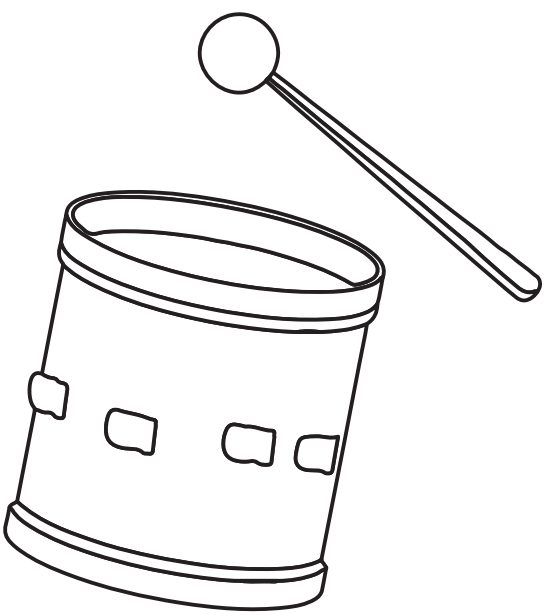


2. What type of dancing do you see? Describe it.

   ¿Qué tipo de baile observas? Descríbelo.

3. Who do you hear singing?

   ¿Quién o quiénes están cantando?



Con familia / With family

Here are the words to the songs we sing for Los Comanchitos. Try to follow along while you watch the video! If you have trouble, ask a family member to help you. After you're done, play it again and sing along!

Primer Verso/First Verse



Aquí estoy, Santo Niñito,
para cumplir mi promesa,
este grupo de comanchitos
me vienen a acompañar.

Coro/Chorus

Ana, jeyana, jeyana jeyó
Ana, jeyana, jeyana jeyó
Anayana yo, anayana yo
Anayana yo, anayana yo
Ana, jeyana, jeyana jeyó
Ana, jeyana, jeyana jeyó



En el maro de esta puerta
pongo un pie, pongo los dos,
a toditita esta gente,
buenas noches les dé Dios.

1. Can you translate the words to the song?

   A ver si puedes traducir los versos al inglés. ¿Puedes rimar los mismos versos?

2. Can you identify the words that rhyme in the verses and the chorus?

   ¿Qué palabras riman en los primeros versos y el coro?







